

with the hope of completing the movement by December of next year.

Understands Parley Delay

After the conference he has had in Paris and the personal examination he made of the situation here, President Wilson has come to understand fully why the peace conference cannot get under way before the first of the year. The mere physical proposition of getting the American mission settled in its offices is a tremendous job. It might almost be compared to the task of shifting the contents of a building housing one of the great emergency war organizations in America and setting it up in a new place.

President Wilson's visit to the American troops at the front and his review of them in Paris will be entirely out of the way by the first of the year.

Informal Meetings to Continue

Meanwhile, the informal conferences, which mean so much and decide so much in laying the groundwork for such a task as is before the peace conference, will continue to make progress.

The President is seeking to get acquainted with the men with whom he is to deal so he may discuss with the greatest freedom the problems arising and develop the value of the personal equation.

From the President's point of view, it is indicated there are plain things to be said, and he wants to say them and avoid antagonisms because, despite all the points to be cleared up and upon which wide divergences of opinion have been expressed, the President is confident that an acceptable agreement will be reached before the conference adjourns.

Few Have Clear Programmes

It is recalled that diplomatic history shows that conferences of this kind usually, if not invariably, assemble without definite programmes to work with and that such a conference probably never accomplished its purpose. It is down to the last details, what is expected of it, but it always accomplishes something. The Americans familiar with the history of diplomacy are attending this conference are convinced it will be no exception to the rule.

While things are shaping up for the great gathering, President Wilson evidently is working out his own plan and for the most part keeping his own counsel. He was exceedingly gratified with his visit to Premier Clemenceau, which was clearly a personal affair. The President told the Premier some of his best anecdotes and it is said the French minister formed a very high idea of the President's sense of humor.

President Wilson's health continues good. He has completely shaken off the cold which followed him to Europe. He is keeping in the exercise room with affairs in the United States through advice from the White House, from members of the Cabinet and the heads of some of the special war bureaus upon whom he is depending for accurate information.

So far as is known, the President has not yet selected a Director General of Railroads, and Director General McAdoo may hold over until the President's return.

The President has been deeply impressed by the magnificent reception given him in Paris, the more so that assurances are declared to have come to him from what was regarded as a dependable source that the French people as a whole are sincere in their acceptance of his principles and will uphold them.

No Breach Considered Likely

It is not necessary to assume, according to the view of American official circles, that the French people will go to the point of taking issue with their own government, if it were necessary, to support President Wilson, for it is the belief of the American representatives that no issue of that kind can arise.

President Wilson's visit to Versailles yesterday was unannounced and informal.



Over a year ago we demanded that our hosiery maker supply a silk-plated sock that might be sold this season, with reasonable profit, for 50 cents a pair.

It couldn't be done.

We contracted for 18,000 pairs that look good enough to fetch a dollar, the way things go these days. Marked them 75 cents and waited.

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The profit is to the wearer. A good Christmas gift.

How about a \$3.50 Camp Toilet Case, now \$2.25, for a soldier who's still on the job, or the Boy Scout who's looking forward to his next Summer's hike?

Gift order forms are in order for those wishing to give warm, woolen suits and overcoats, or anything else men and boys wear.

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Children in Berlin Also Are in Revolt

BERLIN, Dec. 16 (By The Associated Press).—Several hundred boys and girls paraded the streets here today to the Reichstag building, where the Soldiers' and Workmen's Congress is being held. They demanded votes for persons eighteen years of age, abolition of corporal punishment in schools and the participation by children in the administration of the government and schools. They carried red flags and incendiary placards.

A seventeen-year-old lad made an address, warning the executive committee of "terrible consequences" if the juvenile programme was not carried out. The chairman of the executive committee declared his sympathy with the children's demands. Later the procession gathered in the square in front of the Reichstag building, where youthful orators demanded the removal of Premier Ebert and Philipp Scheidemann from office, opposed the convening of the National Assembly, and threatened a juvenile strike throughout Germany if their demands were not immediately accepted.

Mr. Wilson's idea was to inspect the golf course, which, on the advice of Rear Admiral Grayson, his personal physician, he probably will visit as soon as time permits. The driver, who was unacquainted with the route, missed the golf course, and Mr. Wilson saw only the Palace, returning to Paris in time for luncheon.

King Victor Emmanuel of Italy, who will reach Paris on Thursday, will visit President Wilson on the following afternoon, according to the present arrangements.

Not to Dine With King Victor

It was originally intended by the Italian Embassy to have the King and President at dinner together on Friday, but for ceremonial reasons it has been decided that this will not be practicable, as the dinner is to be in the King's honor, and it is not customary to have two heads of state at a dinner when one is the guest of honor.

Secretary of State Lansing was in conference yesterday morning with members of the American delegation to the peace conference in an effort to organize the working force. The Secretary met each individual separately and began the assignment of duties to the various members of the American group.

Secretary Lansing said it was clearly impossible to do anything more than this preliminary work, such as the organization of working units, before the holidays, although there might be and probably would be informal conversations between the American and Entente delegations, but no congress, as they met socially and unofficially.

England and America Expected to Agree On Policy for Seas

LONDON, Dec. 17—In the course of an article analyzing the American views of the freedom of the seas, the legal correspondent of "The Times," after referring to modifications in these views, which he says have resulted from the war, continues:

"Far from there being any necessary antagonism between the British and American views of the so-called 'freedom of the seas,' there is revealed, as the discussion proceeds, the possibility of an Anglo-American agreement respecting the main lines of the declaration of maritime rights and duties, to be worked out in detail, not only at the peace conference, but at future conferences.

Laws Are Similar

"The law of the past has been the same in both countries. The prize courts in England and in America have allowed the same rules. This agreement may be continued if there is recognition of the facts as they are, among which are the unique position of England and the neutral, fragmentary character of her empire."

Enumerating the points on which he assumes agreement can be reached, the correspondent says:

"Both countries would doubtless insist upon restrictions being imposed upon submarine war, while the practice of strewing mines in the open sea is disapproved by both. The British and the United States. They both sought in 1907 to prevent abuses of the practice, but were opposed by Germany. Many questions bearing on the subject may be reviewed with the hope of a reasonable settlement if Great Britain and America take the initiative."

Rights of Neutrals

"The Times" in an editorial, emphasizes its conclusion that there is no antagonism between the British and American view and it sees no reason why an agreement should not be concluded. In one form or another, it argues, the doctrine of continuous voyage as developed by England in this war, "latterly with the full consent of the United States" is sure to become a part of recognized international law.

"A judgment in the British prize courts," adds "The Times," "lays down the principle that neutrals whose principles or policy lead them to refrain from punitive action of their own against the illegal action of others may be called upon to bear a passive part in the suppression of courses which are fatal to the freedom of all who use the seas."

Belgian Delegates To Versailles Chosen

BRUSSELS, Dec. 17—The Belgian government announces that its delegation to the peace congress will be composed of Paul Huysmans, Minister for Foreign Affairs, and former Minister in London; Emile Vandervelde, Minister of Justice, and Socialist leader, and Baron van der Neuveld, Belgian Minister at the Vatican, and former Minister of Justice.

King Off Water Wagon

LONDON, Dec. 16 (Correspondence of The Associated Press).—Until armistice week King George had not been inside a theatre since the outbreak of the war and had not passed out of intoxicating since 1915. On the night of the signing of the armistice he had champagne with his dinner, and after perusing a long list of theatrical attractions he selected something lively—one of the most popular "girl" shows—which he seemed to enjoy.

Wilson Reception In Paris Meets British Approval

Entry of America Into Old World Problems One of Most Important Events, Declares 'London Times'

New York Tribune European Bureau
(Copyright, 1918, New York Tribune Inc.)

LONDON, Dec. 17—"The London Times" editorial today on President Wilson's visit and reception in Paris touched the popular imagination here and received general approval.

"The entry of the United States into the complex problems of the Old World and the assumption of the duties which that step involves are one of the most important events of our time," the newspaper said. "It was the greatness of Wilson to have seen that they were inevitable events, and he had the courage to impress the truth upon his fellow citizens. More than two years ago he warned them that perseverance in their 'traditional provincialism' had become impossible."

"We are to play a leading part in the world drama whether we wish it or not," he said. The inexorable dictates of conscience so decreed that when he convinced America of the truth of this he leaped to her feet in the cause of justice and right. Courage and faith were needed in no common degree in the nation and their chief to make so great a departure from the policy advocated by the honorable name of Washington, handed down to them in the cradle of the Republic."

Wilson discerned that they were with him, and his departure was not a break, but a necessary development. The intervention of America was imposed upon her by the most universal of all laws—the great moral laws on which her policy was founded. "The Manchester Guardian," speaking from the opposite angle of British thought, equally delights in Wilson's welcome and adds: "It is well, and I could not do so, for it is a hard task which he has before him—the task of overcoming and reconciling many conflicting and short-sighted ambitions and asserting the principles of justice and moderation which he laid down, and which in words at least the Allies accepted."

Overseas Fleet Reaches New York Tuesday Morning

Continued from page 1

Massachusetts, hospital ship Solace, supply ship Bridge, and one or more lumber ships.

Plans for Small Craft

"Neither the exact number nor names of the destroyers and converted yachts that are returning from abroad are known at this time. The destroyers and small craft on their arrival in the North River will be anchored in berth on the New Jersey shore to the west of the fleet."

"The battleships returning are: The Pennsylvania, Admiral Mow's flagship, under command of Captain A. M. Nimitz.

"Division Six, under Rear Admiral Hugh Rodman, the New York (flagship), the Texas, the Wyoming, the Florida, the Arkansas and the Nevada.

"Division Nine, under Rear Admiral T. S. Rogers, the Utah, the Arizona and the Oklahoma."

12 U. S. Destroyers Leave Queenstown

QUEENSTOWN, Dec. 16—Great crowds thronged the shore here today to bid farewell to the fleet of twelve American torpedo boats which sailed for home. The crews of ships in the harbor waved flags and cheered the Americans as they steamed slowly out of the harbor.

The Stevens, the senior ship of the squadron, led the way, followed by the Jenkins, Balch, Cassin, Terry, Paulding, Ammen, Caldwell, Conyngham, McCall, Sterett and Trippe. The destroyers will go first to the Azores, where they will join the tender ship Dixie, which sailed yesterday. After a short stay at the Azores they will complete their voyage to America.

Several destroyers here, and it is rumored that a gun guardship Melville, will leave by December 23. Other American destroyers are attached to this base, but are cruising in different parts of the seas surrounding Great Britain or are in French waters.

Mayor's Committee Meets To-day to Plan Welcome to Sailors

Mayor Hylan's committee of welcome to home coming troops was taken up today with the problem of the return of the United States battle fleet not returning from European waters until early next Tuesday morning.

When the word arrived, Rodman, Wainwright, chairman of the organization, called upon the Mayor. The official committee members had been closed and committee members, in far as they could be reached, were reluctant to say until they had conferred with their associates, just what they would be taken.

To-day, however, a special meeting was held and a definite campaign was settled upon to bring the city's share of reception into line with the programme outlined last night from Washington by Secretary Daniels. Simultaneously an appeal will be issued by the sub-committee on decorations, calling on the citizens to arrange "spontaneously" for a display of bunting and other decorations as "can be made up at very short notice."

Home Fires Come First

Unofficially, regret was expressed by several spokesmen for the committee because of the curtailment of the elaborate land reception that had been tentatively planned for the incoming battle jackets. Most of the members had, however, pretty well made up their minds to this curtailment earlier in the afternoon, when, at an executive session, a communication from Secretary Daniels was read, in which the

A recuperative diet in influenza. Hotch's Malted Milk, very digestible. Adv.

head of the navy made it clear that home fires must take precedence and that every other form of illumination to be kindled for the boys.

"The splendid plan you have of reception, parade and dinner is highly appreciated," the Secretary wrote, "but I could not in justice to these men hold any of them in New York, except enough to take care of the ships, longer than one proud of the reception. What ever plans are made for their reception must keep this in view."

In deference to this attitude of the Navy Department, the Mayor, who presided at the executive session at the City Hall, suggested that his committee keep its plans tentative. The committee accepted the suggestion.

Mayor Discusses Welcome

Touching on the personnel of the committee of welcome, Mr. Hylan, in a prepared speech, said:

"It has been found necessary to limit the membership of the Mayor's committee of welcome to 5,000, and it is to be regretted that it will not be possible to place on the committee the names of the thousands of applications which have been made to the Mayor's office. The committee represents all shades of political opinion, creeds, races and occupations."

He assured the citizens of New York that the committee will arrange for the returning troops, and there is no doubt that the troops themselves will appreciate the efforts of the Mayor's committee.

"This is no time for political resolutions or personal animosity. The people are united in their desire to give the boys the warmest of welcomes, and they are so justly entitled to."

"The big, broad-minded men and women who are members of the committee have undertaken in a most patriotic spirit the important task of providing for a proper and fitting celebration to our returning soldiers, sailors and marines, and I am deeply grateful for their earnest and sincere assistance."

French Socialists Would Call Strike To Back Up Wilson

Jean Longuet, Leader of Pacifists, Fears Allies Will Override the President at Peace Conference

PARIS, Dec. 17—Jean Longuet, the pacifist Socialist leader, who hopes to influence Mr. Wilson to insist upon the Socialist interpretation of the President's fourteen points, contrary to the views of the Allied Premiers, said to a Tribune correspondent today:

"President Wilson is an extremely nice man, but it is doubtful whether he possesses the will of a Lincoln. He will need such a will at the peace congress."

Asked the reason for such a statement, Longuet, who is a French Deputy, sketched a picture of a peace situation wherein President Wilson, the hero of all European liberal elements, was fighting against the combined reactionary forces. Longuet expressed the fear that Mr. Wilson ultimately would compromise.

According to Longuet's opinion, the Allies intend to ask an impossible indemnity from Germany, which may mean very hard, if not permanent, occupation of various territories, such as the left bank of the Rhine and the German colonies, until the debt is paid. Longuet promises the latest Socialist support of President Wilson's programme, saying if the suggestion comes from England to call a general strike to enforce the President's fourteen points, it would undoubtedly be taken up by the French workers.

Asked why the French Socialist party pretends to wield such great power, Longuet said: "No other party has a permanent organization like we have in land and America. The French Socialists are the first party in France to attempt to organize a permanent organization, and the number of permanent members in no way represents the Socialist voters expected at the next election."

"The Socialists polled a quarter of a million votes at the last elections, out of a total of about seven million. We expect a great increase of the workers' votes as the result of the general access of strength to the labor movement throughout the world."

Longuet hopes that, despite certain surprises, Mr. Wilson will strike out strongly on a line of the most radical opposition to Clemenceau, Lloyd George and Sonnino.

Italian Peace Party Personnel Changed

ROME, Dec. 17—Changes have been made in the personnel of the Italian delegation to the peace conference, which was unofficially announced recently, according to "The Tribuna."

That newspaper says the representatives of this country at Versailles will be Vittorio Orlando, Premier; Baron Sidney Sonnino, Foreign Minister; Francesco Saverio Nitti, Minister of the Treasury; Leonida Bissolati-Borghese, Minister of the Reform Socialists; and Minister of Military Affairs and War Pensions; General Armando Diaz, commander in chief of the Italian armies; Vice-Admiral Paolo Thaon di Revel, former chief of the naval staff.

New Revolution Is Begun in Bulgaria

Three Thousand Were Killed When Uprising Took Place Last October

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 17—A revolution has broken out in Bulgaria, according to information received by the "Lokal-Anzeiger," of Berlin, from Bulgaria by way of Hungary.

Serious riots and peace demonstrations in Bulgaria in September culminated in a revolution in Sofia on October 22, when 3,000 were reported killed in street fighting between the revolutionaries and the police. A republic was reported proclaimed, but was later overthrown. Subsequently an attempt was made to set up a peasants' republic, but this also failed.

Law, Geddes and Milner May Quit British Cabinet

Austen Chamberlain Slated for Chancellor of Exchequer and Smuts for Peace Envoy

LONDON, Dec. 17—"The Daily Chronicle's" Parliamentary correspondent says that Lieutenant General Jan Christian Smuts, who was reported Monday as having resigned from the War Cabinet on the ground that, the war having terminated, his services no longer were required, probably will remain in office as long as the War Cabinet continues.

"General Smuts will have important duties to fulfill in connection with the Paris peace negotiations," the newspaper continues, "and either he or General Botha, the South African Premier, will be a member of the peace conference."

"Considerable changes may be looked for in the new ministry. Lord Milner will leave the War Office and Sir Eric Geddes the Admiralty. Austen Chamberlain will succeed Andrew Bonar Law as Chancellor of the Exchequer. Advantage may be taken of the nationalization of railways to appoint a Minister of Transport, a post for which Sir Eric Geddes has obvious qualifications."

3 U. S. Aviators Reach Berne From Prison Camp

Report That Russians Are Dying From Starvation at Rate of Six or Eight Daily

BERNE, Dec. 17—Lieutenant James Duke, of Washington; Lieutenant Cassius Styles, of Willabro, N. Y., and Lieutenant Robert Raymond, of Newton Centre, Mass., have arrived in Switzerland from a German prison camp on their way to France. These officers are attached to the American aviation service.

Lieutenant Styles told the Red Cross that his pilot, Lieutenant Walter Morris, had been killed. Although dying and unable to see, Morris said to him: "You, there Styles? It was my fault that we crashed. Hope you are not hurt. Goodby."

The Americans informed the Red Cross that the Russians at Rastatt, Germany, were dying at the rate of about six or eight daily from starvation. The Americans were given rifles by the German guards to protect their food stores from the Russians.

The American cemetery at Rastatt now has nine graves.

Herbert Jones of the 110th Infantry, declared to the American Red Cross that a German sergeant major at Langensalza camp struck American prisoners in the face with the flat of his sword, without reason, after lining them up for roll call. Jones himself was kicked by a guard until the lower part of his body was temporarily paralyzed.

Langensalza is the German prison camp where a considerable number of American prisoners were killed or wounded by guards several days after the signing of the armistice.

Baltic Countries Ask German Troops to Stay

Present Government Says Sweden Withdrawal Leaves the Provinces Unprotected

IN THE TRIBUNE recently a map was printed to illustrate a Berne dispatch which reported that eleven divisions of Bolshevik troops were advancing westward on a 400-mile front from the Gulf of Finland to the Dnieper River. In this connection a dispatch which was sent by the present government of the Baltic provinces to the German government and printed in the German newspapers of November 21 is of special interest.

The dispatch follows: "The sudden withdrawal of German troops from the Baltic lands, particularly from Estonia and Oesel, brings an unprotected country into the gravest danger and exposes it to sure destruction from the enemy. In the name of humanity we beg that the German forces be left in all districts of the Baltic lands until help from elsewhere can be expected with certainty."

Creel Refused to Approve 4-Minute Britain Day Talks

Attitude of Chief of Bureau of Public Information Is Ascribed in Capital to Anti-English Prejudice

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1—George Creel, head of the Committee on Public Information, blocked the official participation of the Four Minute Men of his organization in the Britain Day observance held throughout the United States on December 7 and 8, it was learned here today.

This action was taken despite the earnest protestations of Alton B. Parker, chairman of the Britain Day National Committee, and John A. Stewart, chairman of the executive committee, who carried the matter to members of the Cabinet, it is stated.

When plans were being formulated for the Britain Day observance the cooperation of the Speakers' Bureau of the Committee on Public Information was requested by the committee in charge. The Speakers' Bureau agreed to cooperate and a bulletin intended for distribution to the Four Minute men was prepared, printed at the government printing office, and a proof submitted to Mr. Creel personally for his approval. The latter however declined to approve the bulletin, and the men in charge of plans for the Britain Day observance were so informed confidentially by a member of Mr. Creel's staff.

In correspondence, the Committee on Public Information stated the reason for the refusal to cooperate was because the Four Minute Men had a ready participation in a British observance on Trafalgar Day in October, and further, because it was physically impossible to make the necessary preparations.

Those who had charge of the Britain Day celebration, however, point out that the October British observance of Trafalgar Day took place during the influenza epidemic and that it was "physically impossible to make the necessary preparations" but at the time of the Britain Day observance, the Four Minute Men did participate in a British observance on Trafalgar Day in October, and further, because it was physically impossible to make the necessary preparations.

It is understood that Judge Parker tried to secure a reconsideration of the Creel decision through appeals to Secretaries Daniels and McAdoo, but failed. The upshot of the matter was that during the observance of Britain Day in 2,100 cities and towns on December 7 and 8, many Four Minute Men did participate in the observance of local organizations and without the approval of George Creel.

Creel's Disapproval Ignored by Speakers, Says John A. Stewart

John A. Stewart, chairman of the executive committee of the Britain Day celebration said last night:

"There are throughout the country 4,000 or 5,000 so-called four-minute speakers who have been addressing audiences at theatres in the drives for the Liberty Loan, the thrift stamps and charity organizations. These speakers are under the direction of the Committee on Public Information."

"While preparing for Britain Day we wrote to Mr. Creel asking that these speakers be requested to speak for Great Britain. Mr. Creel wrote back declining to do this, because, he said, the speakers on a previous occasion had spoken for our British allies. We then went over Mr. Creel's head and asked Secretaries Daniels and McAdoo to help. They complied. The result was that, although we did not have Mr. Creel's sanction, many of the four-minute men did speak. E. F. Allen, chairman of the theatrical committee, reported this. We also received reports that 2,100 towns helped us celebrate."

Judge Alton B. Parker, who was chairman of the national committee, said he had not been informed that the four-minute men did not speak.

U. S. Engineers in France Will Give Advice on Reconstruction Problems

PARIS, Dec. 17—A delegation of American engineers will arrive in Paris tomorrow and will discuss with the French engineers the matters of constructive work to be undertaken after the peace settlement. They will take part in the general conference at Paris and visit the great seaports and devastated regions.

A general meeting under the presidency of Mr. Clementel, Minister of Commerce, will be held on January 15, virtually ending the conference.

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Says Nations, Not Jurists, Must Fix Ex-Kaiser's Guilt

Marquis of Crewe Wants Slaying of Miss Cavell and Fryatt Punished by the Proper Tribunals

LONDON, Dec. 17—Responsibility for punishing the former German Emperor and other high German officials for crimes committed during the war must rest with governments and not with jurists, according to the Marquis of Crewe, former Secretary of State for the Colonies, in a letter published in "The Westminster Gazette."

"The atrocities in Belgium, the ill treatment of prisoners and the executions of Captain Fryatt and Miss Edith Cavell are acts that can be brought home to the individual persons concerned, and punishment can be inflicted by tribunals," he says. "When, however, we go beyond these persons, responsibility is altered. The former German Emperor and the higher German politicians must be surrendered first and then punished by executive acts. For this procedure there are most ample precedents."

"These criminals can be put away where they will have no further chance of bringing mischief on the world, or they can be executed. In other words, it is important that legal technicalities must not be allowed to divert the sense of justice, as they well may do in a field in which there is no basis of previous law to govern procedure. The responsibility must rest with governments, but with governments."

Friedrich Ebert, Socialist Premier of Germany, declared in an interview yesterday that he did not know of any law by which the Kaiser could be legally surrendered for the German soldiers' surrender could be forced.

"I cannot think of any provision in law upon which the former Emperor would have to be given up," he said. "But that is not a question which closely concerns us. We have separated ourselves from him, and now desire war should finally be fixed."

Asked as to his view of the future, Ebert replied: "I am optimistic, but you must remember that our influence upon the course of events is limited. We cannot create bread for the German people, then the inevitable will follow. That a nation can be brought to a desperate pass and burst through all restraints has been shown by the experiences of the last year."

"Our old system came to the ground as a result of Russian events which itself provoked. It is poor consolation, however, that, in falling, one drag one's enemy to the ground. To us any other solution would be preferable."

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Strait Closed to U-Boats By Mythical Sea Barrage

LONDON, Dec. 17—When the submarine campaign began in earnest Germany was getting many U-boats through the Strait of Dover despite all endeavors of the Anti-Submarine Board, says "The Manchester Guardian," in describing "the greatest bluff of the war."

A wonderful fixed barrage was then designed with extraordinary electrical appliances, alarm signals, and contact mines, electrical wires and dozens of new secret devices. It happened that these designs fell into the hands of German secret agents, who paid \$20,000 for them.

After that there was peace in the Dover Strait. The new barrage was too formidable and complete for the German submarines in their then stage of development. For six weeks no attempt was made to break through.

But, strangely enough, there was no barrage. No secret devices. It happened that these designs fell into the hands of German secret agents, who paid \$20,000 for them.

After that there was peace in the Dover Strait. The new barrage was too formidable and complete for the German submarines in their then stage of development. For six weeks no attempt was made to break through.

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